

Peres questions need for settlements

TEL AVIV (R) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres Friday questioned the wisdom of maintaining certain Israeli settlements in the occupied territories as Palestinian self-rule begins. But Israel will not be forced into evacuating them, he said. Mr. Peres, asked by Israel radio if some settlements should be abandoned to secure peace with the Palestinians, said: "Not under the pressure of negotiations." He added: "I'll tell you the truth, there are some questions that have to be asked out loud. What is the point of maintaining a settlement with 28 families that needs workers from Thailand, that needs an army platoon to guard them, need to have their road guarded by patrols? Where is the logic? What is the point?" Hundreds of Thais are employed as cheap labour on farms because settlers are reluctant to employ Palestinians. Under the September autonomy accord the settlements are to remain during a five-year Palestinian self-rule period. They will be subject to negotiation during final status talks to begin two years after the start of self-rule in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

Volume 18 Number 5536

AMMAN SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1994, RAMADAN 2, 1414

Price: Jordan 150 Fils

Juppe to visit Gaza

PARIS (R) — Foreign Minister Alain Juppe leaves for a four-day Middle East tour on Saturday during which he will become the first French minister to visit the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip. Mr. Juppe will visit Jordan, Israel and Gaza to underscore France's desire for a successful outcome to the Middle East peace process, a ministry spokesman said. His agenda will include talks about the European Union's economic aid to the occupied territories.

Lebanon announces \$500m road tender

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon announced tenders on Friday for a \$500 million motorway from Beirut to the Syrian border that will link up with an Arab road network from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf. Mohammad Fawaz, head of the state-run Council for Execution of Construction Projects, invited companies to offer tenders for construction of the toll motorway from Beirut to Masnaa on the Syrian border. Mr. Fawaz said it would take three years to build the 60-kilometre stretch. It will be linked to an existing highway from Damascus to Amman and the Red Sea ports Aqaba and Jeddah, and another to Iraq, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates on the Arabian Gulf. The Lebanese government approved the plans earlier this month but put the cost at \$600 million.

Mandela revisits his island prison

ROBBEN ISLAND (R) — Nelson Mandela made an emotional return on Friday to the Robben Island penal colony where he spent almost a third of his life for fighting apartheid. The visit on the fourth anniversary of his release from 27 years in prison was one of the highlights of Mr. Mandela's election campaign which promises to carry him to the presidency when 300 years of white rule end in April with South Africa's first democratic elections. Mr. Mandela, accompanied by other veteran former political prisoners and a group of journalists, visited the prison on a tiny island 11 kilometres off Cape Town, where he spent 19 of his 27 years of incarceration. He was finally released on Feb. 11, 1990, from Victor Verster prison near Paarl on the mainland near Cape Town.

Lebanon rejects increased KLM flights

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon turned down a request by the Dutch national airlines KLM to increase its weekly flights between Beirut and Amsterdam to seven from three, the director general of Lebanon's civil aviation department said on Friday. Rimon Farhat said in a statement he told visiting Dutch civil aviation officials that increasing KLM's flights would hurt the Lebanese carrier Middle East Airlines (MEA). However, the two sides signed a deal allowing KLM and MEA to carry 400 passengers a week in each direction in 1994. This could be increased to 500 from the summer of 1995.

Snowstorm, ice closes much of U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — An icy winter snowstorm brought Washington and many other parts of the United States to a virtual standstill Friday, shutting down airports, snarling traffic and causing widespread absenteeism at offices. Government offices in the U.S. capital were closed for the day and officials said only essential services were operating in the Washington area. The foul weather, which forecasters said was expected to dump up to a 30 centimetres of snow in the New York area, follows heavy snow and freezing rain that blanketed northeastern states Tuesday and Wednesday and severe weather in the midwest and Texas as well. Up to 23 deaths have been reported as a result of the weather this week.

Jordan sees no problems with Cairo agreement

By Nermene Murad
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordan does not anticipate having any problems with the security related issues entailed in the agreement between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel signed in Cairo on Wednesday.

Information Minister Jawad Anani told the Jordan Times Friday that because the PLO had signed a security agreement with Jordan in mid-January "we presume that Jordanian security considerations are calculated into the PLO-Israel agreement."

Well-informed Jordanian sources also said that an initial reading of the PLO-Israel document showed it to be "satisfactory."

The sources did not elaborate, but one said that "it appeared to support the Jordanian negotiating position" although a "more thorough reading of the document is needed."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat visited Amman Thursday for a short stopover during which he met with His Majesty King Hussein and briefed him on the accord he reached with

Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. He also handed over a copy of the Cairo agreement to the King.

This visit, albeit short, was apparently intended to prevent the kind of tension that arose after the PLO surprised the Kingdom by announcing the Oslo agreement without prior serious coordination with Jordan.

See page 5 for full text of the Israel-PLO accord

King Hussein has repeatedly called on the PLO to coordinate positions with the Kingdom and until last week was saying coordination was not of the level needed.

Jordanian officials, although still critical that there was no synchronisation of steps by the PLO with Jordan before reaching the Cairo agreement, were positively encouraged by Mr. Arafat's stopover in Amman to brief King Hussein immediately after the signing of the accord.

The King and Mr. Arafat held a short meeting at the Queen Alia International Airport after which King Hussein said that "coordination and consultations are continuing

(Continued on page 5)

Arafat-Peres accord draws mixed Palestinian reaction

By Wafa Amr
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The agreement initialised in Cairo on Wednesday between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel reflected the great Israeli security concerns which delayed implementation of the Sept. 13 Oslo accord, political observers said Friday.

For Palestinians, the agreement on Israeli withdrawal from Gaza Strip and Jericho and self-rule was far less than their minimum aspirations, and it drew mixed reaction from PLO officials.

Although people's reaction in general has been cautious, the overall response of many Palestinians was negative.

Supporters of the agreement said that when implemented, the initial impact of the harshness of the text would be softened. This was contested by other PLO officials who said that the negative elements of the Cairo agreement would be revealed upon implementation. They said since many issues

have been left for further negotiation, as was the case of the Oslo agreement, it meant the door may be left open for Israel to renege on implementation as it sees.

Both supporters and opponents of the Cairo deal agreed that like the Oslo agreement, many pitfalls and ambiguities shrouded many of the articles, particularly security issues, despite the immensely detailed security procedures at border crossings. However, supporters said Palestinians had improved many of the Oslo accord's conditions, and Israel has conceded on security issues and on Palestinians' role on border crossings despite the Israeli army's opposition.

"We have made many concessions in the Oslo agreement, but since everything is relevant, we believe we have improved many of the conditions stated in the declaration of principles," said a PLO negotiator.

A Tunis-based PLO official, who negotiated the implementation agreement in

(Continued on page 5)

Ghali must okay Bosnia strikes

BRUSSELS (Agencies) — The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) needs final approval from United Nations Secretary General Boutros Ghali before it starts air strikes to knock out heavy weapons around Sarajevo after a 10-day ultimatum expires, NATO sources said Friday.

"He (Ghali) has to give his specific authority for the first strike," one source said, clarifying a key point in NATO's announcement Wednesday night that heavy weapons within 20 kilometres of Sarajevo must be pulled out or put under U.N. control.

After Wednesday's announcement by the 16-nation Western alliance, NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner would say only that a decision to launch air strikes would be made in close consultation with Dr. Ghali.

A senior NATO diplomat told Reuters that decisions on air strikes after the initial attack would be left in the hands of NATO and U.N. force commanders, but that in the event of disagreement between them, there would be a procedure for moving the matter "up the chain of command."

The diplomat, who declined to be named also warned the warring factions around the Bosnian capital not to test NATO's tolerance by engaging in heavy weapon attacks during the 10-day period.

Russian President Boris Yeltsin said in a telephone conversation with U.S. President Bill Clinton Friday that the U.N. Security Council should act to solve the Bosnian crisis, a Kremlin statement said.

"The solutions to all questions concerning the situation in Bosnia, particularly around Sarajevo, should be undertaken only by the U.N. Security Council," the statement quoted Mr. Yeltsin as telling Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Yeltsin has made no public comments on the NATO position. But he is clearly under pressure to prevent any use of force against the Serbs, traditional Russian allies.

In Washington, White House spokeswoman Dee Myers characterised the conversation as "very positive." She said Mr. Clinton was "very encouraged," by the conversation.

France sends carriers, ministers, page 8

U.N. envoy is given authority

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Boutros Ghali has delegated authority to his special representative in Yugoslavia both to initiate a first air strike against gun positions around Sarajevo and to order close air support to protect U.N. troops anywhere in Bosnia, the U.N. chief said Friday. This gives the envoy, Yasushi Akashi, much broader powers than announced two weeks ago, when he was authorised only to order close air support in connection with operations to rotate U.N. troops in the besieged town of Srebrenica and open the airport at Tuzla to humanitarian aid.

ment, buoyed by the NATO threat to bomb Serbs besieging Sarajevo, on Friday refused to discuss a plan to demilitarise the embattled city and put it under U.N. control.

As so often in the elusive search for peace in Bosnia, the faction that feels strongest at the moment was holding out for better terms.

The Islamic Resistance Movement Hainas said the Cairo accord was a total surrender handing the Jewish man's negotiations with Israel.

Samir Ghosheh, a PLO Ex-

King leads first Friday prayers of Ramadan

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein led prayers at the Royal Guards Mosque on Friday, the first day of the Holy Month of Ramadan.

The King and worshippers listened to Friday sermons delivered by the Royal Guard's imam, who focused on the lessons learned from fasting.

Attending the prayers with the King were also Their Royal Highnesses Prince Abdullah Ben Al Hussein, Prince Talal Ben Mohammad, the military secretary of King Hussein, and Prince Ghazi Ben Mohammad, Prime Minister Abdul Salam

Majali, Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, the speakers of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, and senior civil and military officials.

The chairman of the Joint

Chiefs of Staff, and the directors-general of General Intelligence, Public Security and Civil Defence departments Friday sent cables to King Hussein congratulating him on the beginning of the

fasting month of Ramadan and wishing him continued good health and happiness.

Ramadan fasting begins, page 3

They said they were still looking for other suspects.

The result of investigations revealed that the killer is Yousef Mahmoud Shaaban... in cooperation with the three arrested people, and others who are still at large," the statement said.

The arrests were the first that Lebanese authorities have made since the 1975-90 civil war of suspected attackers of foreigners or diplomats in Lebanon.

President Elias Hrawi told King Hussein Thursday that the assassins of the diplomat have been arrested, the presidential press office announced.

A statement said that Mr. Hrawi called the King by telephone to inform him of the arrests.

The statement did not give the identities, affiliation or number of those arrested, but it referred to "culprits" in plural.

A police spokesman said the three were turned over by police to examining magistrate Saeed Mirza to start legal proceedings.

Shohal warns of siege after 2 Israelis killed

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Following the slaying of two Israelis, Police Minister Moshe Shahal warned Friday Israel may reinstate a full closure of the occupied territories if Palestinians carry out more attacks.

Mr. Shahal predicted an increase in attacks by Palestinian hardliners frustrated by this week's breakthrough in the Israeli-Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) negotiations.

Israeli security forces, meanwhile, stepped up patrols in Arab East Jerusalem and other parts of the occupied territories Friday, the first day of the Holy Month of Ramadan.

Two groups, Hamas and Islamic Jihad, have threatened to step up violence during the month of fasting.

The body of taxidriver Ilan Sudri, 23, was found in a field near the Heletz communal farm in southern Israel on Friday. Police mounted a search for Sudri, a former border policeman, after his blood-stained taxi was found abandoned Thursday.

The car was found near Heletz, an Israeli town north of the occupied Gaza Strip, Israel Radio said.

The Islamic Jihad's organisation issued a statement Thursday claiming it had kidnapped a policeman near the southern town of Beersheva, killed him and confiscated his identification cards and gun.

"Yoshivya is about 25 kilometres northeast of Beersheva.

The statement, faxed to

news agencies, included photocopies of Sudri's identity card, police card and driver's license.

Police sources said Sudri had served in the paramilitary border police force but had been discharged.

The Islamic Jihad opposes the Israeli-PLO autonomy accord and has sworn to continue attacks on Israelis. But civilian kidnappings are rare.

Last year the Islamic Jihad claimed in a similar announcement to have kidnapped and killed an Israeli. He was later found alive, but his car had been stolen with the wallet in it.

On Thursday, a 75-year-old Israeli farmer, Naftali Sahr, was found beaten to death in his orange grove near the central Israeli town of Rehovot.

Police commander Rafi Peled said that in both killings, the tracks led to the occupied Gaza Strip.

Before the deaths of Sudri and Sahr, 20 Israelis have been killed by Palestinians since the Sept. 13 signing of the Israeli-PLO accord. During the same period, 62 Palestinians were killed by Israeli troops and civilians.

Mr. Shahal warned Friday that if violence persisted Israel would have to tighten controls so that Palestinians would not be able to travel from the West Bank and Gaza to jobs in Israel.

"I won't hesitate to ask the prime minister ... to carry out a complete closure," Mr. Shahal said on Israel Radio.

Thousands attend Al Aqsa prayers

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Tens of thousands of Muslim worshippers came to Al Aqsa Mosque, the third holiest shrine in Islam, for Friday prayers marking the start of the Holy Month of Ramadan. Leaflets and speakers used the occasion to condemn the Israeli-PLO autonomy agreement. "Prepare yourself for the next stage, and be soldiers of God," shouted an Islamic Jihad activist, urging worshippers to take part in a holy war against the Jewish state. The man, wearing the black bandanna marking a warrior, stood on a stone stage in a mosque courtyard and attracted hundreds of listeners.

"This state of Israel will be crushed and Islam will win the holy fight against the big satan in Washington and its ally in Tel Aviv," he said.

Sheikh Mohammad Hussein, the main speaker for Al Aqsa Mosque, warned the worshippers not to create another civil war as in Lebanon and Afghanistan. "This captive and wounded land must not witness the brothers fighting, learn this lesson from Afghanistan and Lebanon," he said. The Waqf, which runs the holy site that includes the Dome of the Rock, estimated the crowd at 80,000 strong.



Middle East News

Cairo accord 'encourages' U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — State Department spokesman Michael McCurry on Thursday called "very positive" and "quite encouraging" the agreement Feb. 9 between Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat and Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres on several key security issues that clears away "some of the obstacles" to implementing the declaration of principles.

"They have got a lot of work left to do," he cautioned, regarding the "many difficult issues that will arise from implementing the declaration."

He noted that the PLO and Israel are preparing a complex, detailed document relating to implementing the declaration, adding "that is going to take some time."

"Our view is that there should not be any lengthy delay in producing that document, because they need to get on with the business of changing the realities on the ground," he stressed.

"Their desire to insure that there are no ambiguities in the declaration is a worthy exercise, and some of the impediments to making progress have been cleared away by the

chairman and the foreign minister," he said.

"Implementation of the declaration and changing the realities on the ground is what will demonstrate to both the Israelis and Palestinians that there are true benefits for taking the risks of peace," Mr. McCurry said.

On Wednesday, President Clinton called the accord a "big milestone" in the Middle East peace process.

Mr. Clinton broke the news of the agreement during his meeting with the World Jewish Congress leadership here Feb. 9.

Outlining the U.S. approach to the Middle East peace process, Mr. Clinton stated that it rests on four pillars: strengthening U.S.-Israel relations; ensuring the successful implementation of the Israel-Palestinian declaration of principles; getting negotiations with Syria on track; and ending the Arab boycott of Israel.

The following are excerpts from President Clinton's remarks:

"We have worked very hard to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East — one that enhances Israel's security and offers the acceptance of normal life which has

been too long denied to the citizens of that troubled region.

"The first pillar of that approach is strengthening the relationship between the United States and Israel. When I first met Prime Minister Rabin last year, almost a year ago this week, he said that he would be willing to take risks for peace, and certainly, he has been. Sometimes the opposition that he faces at home reminds me of the opposition I face from time to time. But clearly, he has been willing to take risks for peace. I told him if he should be willing to take those risks, then it was my responsibility as the president of the United States to minimize those risks. And I have tried to do that.

"The prime minister is fulfilling his commitment, and we are keeping ours — our commitment to maintaining and enhancing the security of Israel is ironclad. And it is a precondition of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

"The second pillar of our approach is to ensure the successful implementation of the Israel-Palestinian declaration of principles. Both sides now

have to begin to implement the agreement on the ground. And we are working hard to support that without interfering with it.

"Implementing the agreement on the ground is the only way to show the Israelis the agreement can enhance their security while providing a more normal life of more self-government for their Palestinian

neighbors.

"The third pillar of our approach is to get other negotiations back on track. The biggest challenge this year is to help Israel and Syria make peace. My meeting in Geneva with President Assad was designed to help to achieve that goal. As he said after the meeting, Syria has made a strategic decision for peace and wants now, for the first time, normal, peaceful relations with Israel.

"We have welcomed these statements, for they break new ground. We've also welcomed the Syrian decision to grant exit permits to all Syrian Jews who wish to leave. I understand the process of issuing visas is now virtually completed. But more will be required. Syria must demonstrate that it wants a full and meaningful peace."

"The report by Hungarian expert Gaspar Biro is due to be discussed later this month during the commission's annual six-week session. It is the first time Sudan's record has been subject to public scrutiny by the U.N.'s top human rights watchdog and follows years of pressure by Western governments and private organisations.

"In its yearly human rights report, the U.S. State Department last week described the situation in Sudan as "dismal."

Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

renewed government offensives near the southern border with Uganda in the past week have caused huge casualties and forced tens of thousands of refugees to flee.

"Aid workers have said that

ings

Crescent sighting starts Ramadan

of social solidarity.

Meanwhile, an official at the Ministry of Supply has said that the ministry has made available to consumers large quantities of food supplies and consumer goods.

The ministry official told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that these food supplies can be found in abundance at the Civil and Military Consumers' Corporations and the warehouses of the ministry.

The official said basic food supplies imported by the ministry, such as sugar, rice and milk, are available in quantities sufficient for four to six months.

The source said other items not imported by the ministry regularly, such as olive oil and frozen chicken, were available in sufficient quantities in the local market.

The source said other items not imported by the ministry regularly, such as olive oil and frozen chicken, were available in sufficient quantities in the local market.

Affirming that the ministry would remain firm in forcing food merchants to abide by health regulations, he said the ministry would continue to monitor food prices in all of the Kingdom's markets by the evening.

It urged Muslims to give zakat (alms for the poor) during the month to widows, orphans and the needy and on Monday it called on them to visit their families and relatives as a form

transfer in administration. They

in 25 of 36 days

remaining issue.

AMMAN (Petra) — The

employment of the Queen Alia Fund for Social

Development (QAF), which is

Palestinian

charity campaign in Jordan,

the campaign will

raise

funds

and in-kind contributions

to benefit the needy.

It is hoped that in this year's

campaign QAF will double the

collection of the 1993 contribu-

tions in order to expand the

base of its aid and finance

rehabilitation programmes for

needy families, said a QAF

statement Friday.

Her Royal Highness Princess

Basma, honorary chair-

person of the QAF Board of

Trustees, announced the cam-

paign at a press gathering on

Feb. 5, noting that the funds

this year will mainly benefit the

three major areas of need:

Rehabilitation and vocational

training programmes for heads

of needy families; direct in-

kind assistance to needy peo-

ple suffering from malnutrition

and poor health; and financial

aid to excelling underprivileged

families.

Affirming that the ministry

would remain firm in forcing

food merchants to abide by

health regulations, he said the

ministry would continue to

monitor food prices in all of

the Kingdom's markets by

the evening.

It urged Muslims to give

zakat (alms for the poor) during

the month to widows, orphans

and the needy and on Monday

it called on them to visit their

families and relatives as a form

transfer in administration. They

in 25 of 36 days

remaining issue.

AMMAN (Petra) — The

employment of the Queen Alia

Fund for Social

Development (QAF), which is

Palestinian

charity campaign in Jordan,

the campaign will

raise

funds

and in-kind contributions

to benefit the needy.

It is hoped that in this year's

campaign QAF will double the

collection of the 1993 contribu-

tions in order to expand the

base of its aid and finance

rehabilitation programmes for

needy families, said a QAF

statement Friday.

Affirming that the ministry

would remain firm in forcing

food merchants to abide by

health regulations, he said the

ministry would continue to

monitor food prices in all of

the Kingdom's markets by

the evening.

It urged Muslims to give

zakat (alms for the poor) during

the month to widows, orphans

and the needy and on Monday

it called on them to visit their

families and relatives as a form

transfer in administration. They

in 25 of 36 days

remaining issue.

AMMAN (Petra) — The

employment of the Queen Alia

Fund for Social

Development (QAF), which is

Palestinian

charity campaign in Jordan,

the campaign will

raise

funds

and in-kind contributions

to benefit the needy.

It is hoped that in this year's

campaign QAF will double the

collection of the 1993 contribu-

tions in order to expand the

base of its aid and finance

rehabilitation programmes for

needy families, said a QAF

statement Friday.

Affirming that the ministry

would remain firm in forcing

food merchants to abide by

health regulations, he said the

ministry would continue to

monitor food prices in all of

the Kingdom's markets by

the evening.

It urged Muslims to give

zakat (alms for the poor) during

the month to widows, orphans

and the needy and on Monday

it called on them to visit their

families and relatives as a form

transfer in administration. They

in 25 of 36 days

remaining issue.

AMMAN (Petra) — The

employment of the Queen Alia

Fund for Social

Development (QAF), which is

Palestinian

charity campaign in Jordan,

the campaign will

raise

funds

and in-kind contributions

to benefit the needy.

It is hoped that in this year's

campaign QAF will double the

collection of the 1993 contribu-

tions in order to expand the

base of its aid and finance

rehabilitation programmes for

needy families, said a QAF

statement Friday.

Affirming that the ministry

would remain firm in forcing

food merchants to abide by

health regulations, he said the

ministry would continue to

monitor food prices in all of

the Kingdom's markets by

the evening.

It urged Muslims to give

zakat (alms for the poor) during

the month to widows, orphans

and the needy and on Monday

it called on them to visit their

families and relatives as a form

transfer in administration. They

in 25 of 36 days

remaining issue.

AMMAN (Petra) — The

employment of the Queen Alia

Fund for Social

Development (QAF), which is

Palestinian

charity campaign in Jordan,

the campaign will

raise

funds

and in-kind contributions

to benefit the needy.

It is hoped that in this year's

campaign QAF will double the

collection of the 1993 contribu-

tions in order to expand the

base of its aid and finance

rehabilitation programmes for

needy families, said a QAF

statement Friday.

Affirming that the ministry

would remain firm in forcing

food merchants to abide by

health regulations, he said the

ministry would continue to

monitor food prices in all of

the Kingdom's markets by

the evening.

It urged Muslims to give

zakat (alms for the poor) during

the month to widows, orphans

and the needy and on Monday

it called on them to visit their

families and relatives as a form

transfer in administration. They

in 25 of 36 days

remaining issue.

AMMAN (Petra) — The

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جريدة الأردنية المستقلة الصادرة باللغة العربية

Chairman of the Board of Directors: MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General: MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief: GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices: Jordan Press Foundation, University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAJ JO

Faxsimile: 696183

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Answer in resolve

THE DISCLOSURE Wednesday by Minister of Interior Salameh Hammad that the security forces had uncovered more plots than originally thought to destabilise Jordan through assassinations, bombings and attacks on security personnel should only strengthen this country's resolve to combat terrorism by all legal and effective means. In this regard, public participation in efforts to root out terrorism from our midst is a necessary component of the law and order process. The worst thing that could happen is to have Jordanians of all walks of life rely only on police to check the attempts to undermine the stability and security of the Kingdom. When it comes to the safety of the country, the security forces and the people are and should be on the same wave length and fighting on one united front.

In retrospect, it was expected that the enemies of the peace process would join forces with the elements who are desperately trying to weaken the country to destabilise the country. Ever since the beginning of the peace talks on the Middle East conflict, there have been persistent signs that Jordan would become one of the targets of the opponents of peace negotiations with Israel. As a matter of fact, ever since the beginning of the Palestinian conflict there had been efforts to intimidate Jordan into taking disastrous actions. This pattern seems to continue and now is the time to put an end to this cycle of intimidation by one way or another, especially when there are indications that the source of the current wave of violence could be external.

Still the widespread concern triggered by the minister's recent revelations should not cause panic or make us opt for precipitous emergency measures. It must be remembered that Jordanian democracy is also a prime target of many sides. There are many parties which are not happy with the success of the Jordanian democratic process and some would do anything to abort it. There is every reason to believe that the threats and plots against the country can still be defeated while democracy still reigns supreme.

Against this backdrop, the main thing is to strengthen not only the diligence and alertness of our security people but also that of the public. Our people are fully aware that they have the highest stake in the security and stability of this country, and we should expect from them to stand as one against all threats, intimidation and terrorist crimes.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Rolf Ekeus has been entrusted with his U.N. mission in Iraq and not Kuwait but has been visiting Kuwait to get money to finance the continued sanctions on Iraq and to replenish the empty coffers of the United Nations, charged Tareq Masarweh in Al Ra'i. The United Nations bankruptcy is behind Washington's continued pressure on Iraq to force the Iraqis to sell \$1.6 billion worth of oil, 30 per cent of which will go to the United Nations and end its bankruptcy, said the writer. Of course since the Iraqis are not paying, the only alternative is Kuwait which continues to supply the United Nations with funds and is ready to continue paying as long as Iraq remains under embargo, said the writer. Kuwait has gambled with its future by selling its oil in advance, with the payment going to the United Nations and the countries which sent their armed forces and military equipment to help restore the rulers to their seats in Kuwait, he continued. The writer said that Ekeus has no mission in Kuwait where he gave statements to appease the Kuwaiti hatred towards Iraq and got paid for it. The writer said that the Iraqis realise that it is their oil which the United Nations is after and they are determined to thwart such aims and to offer more sacrifices for the sake of protecting their dignity.

A columnist in Al Dustour charged that Egypt was mediating between the Palestinians and the Israelis for two reasons: to ensure its continued leadership — albeit by name — of the Arab World on the one hand and to make its own peace treaty with Israel more palatable to the Arab masses on the other. Yasser Zaareh said that all Arab states directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict were not happy about the Oslo deal between Israel and the PLO, but Egypt continues to peddle the deal and call the Arabs to accept it. The writer said that the Arab states were not happy about the deal because it has achieved nothing for the Palestinians and the Arabs at large, but had opened the door for Israel's hegemony over Arab economy. With Egypt having a hand in this affair, the PLO leadership finds itself unable to move freely without the blessing of Cairo in matters related to its dealings with Israel, said the writer. It is now feared that Cairo will also bless linking the Israeli and the Palestinian economy and keeping the Palestinian autonomy rule under the Israeli hegemony, said the writer.

Jordanian Perspective

Jordan is rethinking, but not the way its enemies would want

JORDAN IS under siege. As we go about our daily lives, the state of affairs that challenges the country, its leadership and its people may not be clearly written in black and white for everyone to take note of and behave accordingly, but a siege is what it amounts to no matter how anyone looks at it.

Events that unfolded in the last four weeks have once again proved to us that moderation and principled positions have a high price and would inevitably bring about crises and tests of fire for the country's firm stands, internally, regionally and internationally. But the advocates of extremism and opportunism would be better off if they realised that Jordan's positions, whether in terms of the democratic process under way in the Kingdom or its commitment to the peace process did not come out of a vacuum but from a realistic assessment of the regional and international situation and a committed policy over the decades, particularly its demand for a comprehensive Arab-Israeli settlement addressing all aspects of the conflict, away from dramatics and short-sighted gestures.

In the meantime, we as Jordanians have to absorb the impact of the developments and devise means to counter their influence in our lives through a collective approach. What we stand to lose is our way of life that our leadership has guided through the decades and our identity as Jordanians that our leadership has established for us.

Jordan is under siege on four different tracks. The first track indeed is the ever-present external diplomatic pressure applied on it to sign an agreement with Israel and then negotiate the terms of that agreement in contradiction to every known norm of negotiations. Such an approach cannot be valid even in cases where the issues involved are simpler, let alone the complex Middle East conflict, where national, regional and international interests have been meshed so much together into a mess that makes little sense to anyone except those whose direct interests are targeted. Jordan has fiercely resisted such approaches, but it would seem that those who apply the pressures have not given up.

Against the looming backdrop of those pressures came the allegations raised by Health Minister Abdul Rahim Malhas that regulations on safety of food and medicine available to Jordanians were grossly violated. There could be some truth in the charges, but the way the affair was handled has not only done serious damage to public confidence in the safety

mechanisms that protect us from abuse but has also dealt a severe blow to the same people whose skills and entrepreneurship that we count on as pillars of the country and the conduit to developing the nation and its economy.

Jordan has always relied on the strength and innovative skills of its human resources to advance itself in the regional and international scenes. The same human resources and skills came under scrutiny and attack as a result of the charges levelled by our health minister without a clear distinction between a few unscrupulous traders and the majority of others who genuinely adhere to sound business principles without compromising public health standards. And the result was indeed damaging. Quite simply, how can we expect our entrepreneurs to continue their innovative contributions to the economy after casting doubts on their business practices? That is definitely not to say that violators of the law should be forgiven. They should be punished, and punished severely, as an example for others who might be tempted to tamper with food and medicine standards and regulations. But the whole affair should have been handled in a different approach rather than drawing it through all kinds of ambiguities and confusions, leading to investors stopping short and diverting their funds away from Jordan.

The quicker the process of investigations into the affair, followed by definite results and prosecutions wherever warranted, the better for all of us to put the episode behind us and refocus our attention on nation-building.

Adding fuel to the fire came the blasts at two cinema houses and the assassination of one of our diplomats in Beirut.

The three issues — the questions over food and medicine, the explosions at two public places and the despicable assassination of Jordanian diplomat Nayeb Maayat — could not be directly linked with each other for an outside observer. But for us in Jordan there cannot be any distinction among the issues if only because we have to live through the consequences of all these issues plus the pressure on our country in the peace process, and, as such, we have to look at the cumulative impact of these developments.

For once, our elected representatives in Parliament have risen to the challenge of the occasion by authorising the executive authority to handle the challenge to our national

security in whatever means it finds fit. It is an overwhelming gesture of the awareness of the perils that we all face. Revelations by our interior minister, Salameh Hammad, that the security forces have uncovered plots to destabilise Jordan come not exactly as a surprise. We all knew that sooner or later such incidents were bound to occur since there was no doubt that there were parties which were totally upset by our liberal views, pragmatism and commitments based on recognition of the facts on the ground.

Our honourable deputies deserve praise for their response of giving a carte blanche (it is indeed what the parliamentary statement issued Wednesday represented) to the government to deal with the situation. Of course that was what was expected of them and they were only doing their job, but their decision reflected a realisation that Jordan is facing a national emergency and it is a time to set aside political differences and that there is a need to concentrate on a unified approach to confronting the needs of the day.

Dubious external circles are trying to exploit the massive land and sea borders that the Kingdom shares with five countries — Syria, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Egypt. It is no easy task for our security forces to impose a foolproof filter at every nook and corner of our borders. But they have done an excellent job so far since all indications appear to affirm that the acts of terror that we witnessed in the past weeks were concocted locally with possible external funding from parties which have a vested interest in destabilising Jordan.

It is a time for us to be vigilant and abstain from rumour mongering which will only add to speculations and heighten tension. There are elements and parties which are trying to change our way of life and divert it away from moderation, liberalisation and democracy.

For those parties, challenging Jordan's national security and stability by trying to undermine public confidence in our security forces and threatening the safety of Jordanian diplomats abroad is an effort to stop the Kingdom in its tracks and to force it rethink before it proceeds on its committed course.

Rethink, we will. We are doing it already. But definitely not along the lines that those who challenge us want us to.

The Week in Print

Israel's peekaboo with peace

Reviewed by Elia Nasrallah

THE PEACE process, Jordanian domestic affairs, Iraq and other issues were the key topics that figured high in the local press in the past week. The controversy over food and medicine was also discussed by columnists.

In pursuit of their aggression on the Arab World, the Israelis are not only ignoring calls for withdrawing forces from southern Lebanon but their leaders are preparing for an offensive on that country. Mohammad Kharroub wrote in Al Ra'i. The writer said that the Israeli raids on South Lebanon were paving the way for this expected offensive, following the death of four Israeli troops in confrontation with the Lebanese resistance. Israel would not wait for any one to give it the green light but would go ahead with plans for attack, Mr. Kharroub wrote.

Al Dustour columnist Mohammad Kawash ridiculed Israeli statements that a referendum would have to be held on the future of the occupied Golan Heights. The Israeli government did not conduct a referendum before occupying the Arab lands in 1967 and there should be no question about an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied lands, Mr. Kawash wrote. Washington has often declared that the peace process is based on U.N. resolutions that call for an end to occupation and an exchange of land for peace and no other concept can be contemplated in this case because the world community has ruled against occupation, he added.

Tareq Masarweh wrote in Al Ra'i that it was rather difficult for the Israeli leaders to decide on pulling out their forces from the Golan because the strategic heights holds 40 per cent of the water resources which feed Israel. He said South Lebanon also holds valuable water resources which are needed by the Jewish state. By resisting any pullout from these two areas, the Israelis hope to secure huge funds from the United States not only to compensate them for their pullout but also to ensure that Washington finances for desalination projects to ensure continued water supplies. Mr. Masarweh wrote. He said Israel could also forget about peace with the Arab states and stick only to its deal with the PLO rather than returning the valuable water resources to the Arabs.

Al Dustour columnist Walid Abu Bakr wrote that Israel was continuing to blackmail the Arabs and

pressure them into accepting its own version of peace as long as it feels it is the stronger and dominant power in the region. Mr. Abu Bakr said that since the start of the Madrid conference, Israel has given up nothing of the occupied lands and has continually stalled and prevaricated as it fears no enemy in the region. Israel persists in occupying Arab land, continues its atrocities against the Palestinians and disregards U.N. resolutions and calls for genuine and lasting peace, he wrote.

The same views were echoed by Arafat Hijazi in Sawt Al Shaab. The Arabs should take stock of the peace process and examine the facts on the ground, the writer said. Nothing has been achieved by the Arab parties through their prolonged talks with the Israeli enemy since the Madrid conference, and if there were any gains at all, they were in favour of Israel at the regional and international levels, Mr. Hijazi wrote. More importantly, he

in Sawt Al Shaab that Iraq had agreed to all the conditions imposed by the United Nations and the big powers and accepted the idea of installing cameras to monitor its armament programmes.

Instead of ending the sanctions or at least ease the suffering of the Iraqi people through opening the door for Iraq to import food supplies, the U.N. is imposing stricter control and inspection measures on Iraq and is continually sending teams to Iraq as a kind of humiliation of the Arabs, Dr. Qtami wrote.

In another Al Ra'i column, Mr. Masarweh mocked at the reported weeping of Rolf Ekeus upon learning of the plight of an Iraqi family in Baghdad. The man has no sympathy for the Iraqis and is helping the United Nations to create the plight, the writer said. Mr. Ekeus serves as an agent for the Americans and the Israelis and hates the Arabs and the Muslims, and for this reason he pursues his efforts to humiliate the Iraqi

Islam and the Jordanian people.

Discussing the question of food and medicine, Faleh Al Faqih wrote in Al Ra'i that the health minister had failed to prove that Jordanians were eating garbage and that our merchants are fierce animals and sharks and that our medicine is unfit for treating patients. The writer said that the health minister should have acted within his own ministry and through the powers vested in him to see to it that everything runs smoothly and that there was no damage to public health instead of causing an outcry.

Mohammad Daoud wrote in Al Dustour that it is not enough to the government to announce that the food and medicine question had been referred to the office of the prosecutor general. The government should realise that corruption does not end with this move, he said. What is required is a stricter control and continued campaigns of inspection to deter any manipulators and to prevent continued deception of the public, the writer said. That merchants continue to import unlimited amounts of items including food and the government ought to find a way to stem excessive importation and at the same time impose stricter control and inspection on the incoming goods, he said.

Mr. Kawash wrote in Al Dustour that while the government is busy reforming its public administration system it should also concentrate efforts on the officials handling the control of the quality of food and medicine coming to the country. The writer said that in the coming stage Jordan is expected to export more of its products and economic progress is in the offing and therefore there is urgent need to control those who control the quality of foodstuffs and medicine as part of the overall reform of public administration.

Taher Al Udwani, a columnist in Al Ra'i, said that regarding the alleged corruption cases concerning food and medicine the prosecutor general was an important step. The prosecutor holds the power to act against the manipulators and those tampering with the public health, the writer noted. No issue can attract public attention like the corruption problem and nothing could cause loss of public confidence in the government like the continuation of corruption, he said. He advocated strict and deterring measures against those responsible for corruption.



people and he is shedding crocodile tears that do not reflect any mercy in his heart, the writer said. While Ekeus continues to carry out the desires of major powers against the Iraqis for containing Iraq's armament programmes, he and his masters are allowing the Israelis not only to a mass nuclear weapons but also carry on with their atrocities, and occupy lands they held for more than quarter of a century, Mr. Masarweh said.

Ahmad Dabbas, writing in Sawt Al Shaab, praised the security services in Jordan for their capture of men allegedly responsible for terrorist attacks in Jordan. The writer said the security services were to be lauded for their continued efforts and dedication and the arrest of those who are not only murdering innocent people but also acting under religious cover and sowing the seeds of discord and disturbance in Jordan. The writer said that the terrorist actions are alien to blackmail the Arabs and

Gamsakhurdia — a riddle even in death

By Maria Korolov

JIKHASKARI, Georgia — "By 'in'fer" accounts, Georgia's first post-Soviet president is dead and buried in a makeshift grave near the west Georgian village of Jikhsakari.

But six weeks after Zviad Gamsakhurdia's death — by his own hand, according to initial reports — his body has still not been found and exactly how he died remains a puzzle.

His family are adamant he is dead, though they refuse to disclose where his remains are.

However, many of his enemies believe he is still alive — ready to pop up again and spark a fresh round of civil strife in his homeland.

"He said that even if he were to die he would continue to fight from beyond the grave," recalled his wife, Manana. "He said: 'I will do even more for Georgia than I do now.'"

Manana said initially that Gamsakhurdia killed himself on December 31 after the collapse of his armed comeback bid in western Georgia.

She has since dropped mention of suicide and, in remarks to Reuters late last month, refused to discuss how he died.

Gamsakhurdia, an iconic figure and fiery orator who was idolised by his followers, was controversial from the moment he came to power in 1991 in Georgia's first free elections.

His nationalist policies led to a bid for independence by the Ossetian minority in the north that led to bloody conflict.

Accused by his enemies of dictatorial methods, Gamsakhurdia was toppled in January 1992 by a military coup and eventually replaced by former Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Then, as Shevardnadze strove unsuccessfully to fend off a separatist rebellion in Georgia's Abkhazia province in August 1993, Gamsakhurdia returned dramatically from exile in the rebel southern Russian region of Chechnya to stage another bid for power that led to civil strife.

His comeback attempt was crushed late last year only after Russian forces came to the aid of Shevardnadze's men.

"The life of such a man as Gamsakhurdia begins after his death," said Merab Kiknadze, a loyal aide. "He is not the sort of man who is forgotten."

Kiknadze, speaking in Chechnya, said he had no

Fr

Passes

The two s

Gaza-Jer

The Jeri

1. The s

map attac

2. In a

Pend

holi sit

Palestine

3. Roa

Joint

Palestini

4. Reli

The Ga

1. In ac

Gush

settleme

Features

February 9, 1994

Passages

The two sides agreed on the attached text to be included in the Gaza-Jericho Agreement.

The Jericho Area

1. The size of the Jericho Area will be as depicted on the agreed map attached to this Agreement.
 2. In addition, while not part of the Jericho Area:
 a. Pending the entry into force of the Interim Agreement, the holy site of Nebi Mousa will be under the auspices of the Palestinian Authority for religious purposes.
 b. During religious events that take place three times a year and other special occasions that will be coordinated with the Israeli authorities, Palestinians will have the right to religious pilgrimage to the Al-Maghitas under the Palestinian flag.
 c. Palestinian private projects, as well as joint ventures in accordance with the Declaration of Principles, will be located as agreed on the shore of the Dead Sea.

d. Safe passage will be provided from the Jericho Area to Nebi Mousa, Al-Maghitas and the projects and ventures as agreed in paragraph c. above on the shore of the Dead Sea for the above mentioned purposes. Details regarding the safe passage arrangements will be included in the Gaza-Jericho Agreement.

3. Roads within Jericho city will be under Palestinian control. Joint patrols on the main roads will be operated, led by the Palestinian vehicle. The issue of Auja and its roads will be negotiated in the immediate future in Taba.

4. Religious affairs in the "Shalom Al Israel" Synagogue in Jericho will be under the auspices of the Israeli authorities.

The Gaza Strip

1. In accordance with the D.O.P., during the interim period the Gush Katif and Erez settlement areas, as well as the other settlements in the Gaza Strip, and the Israeli military installation area along the Egyptian border in the Gaza Strip, as indicated on the attached map will be under Israeli authority. In the areas delineated in yellow on the attached map and without derogating from Palestinian authority, responsibility will be shared as follows: the Israeli authorities will have the overriding responsibility and powers for security and the Palestinian Authority will have the responsibility and powers for civil affairs, subject to the Gaza-Jericho Agreement. In addition, with regard to those areas delineated in yellow, cooperation and coordination in security matters, including joint patrols, as agreed, will be implemented. Possible changes in the area designated yellow in the Southern Security Zone will be dealt with in Taba.

2. Without derogating from Palestinian authority and in accordance with the D.O.P.:
 (a) On the three Israel roads connecting the Israeli settlements in the Gaza Strip to Israel, namely, the Kissufim-Gush Katif road; the Sufa-Gush Katif road; and the Nahal Oz-Karni-Nezzanim road, including the adjacent sides upon which the security of traffic along these roads is dependent, the Israeli authorities will have all necessary responsibilities and powers in order to conduct independent security activity, including Israeli patrols.

(b) Joint Israeli-Palestinian patrols will operate along these roads and the adjacent sides. Such joint patrols will be lead by the Israeli vehicle.

(c) Where the Israeli authorities carry out engagement steps, they will do so with a view to transferring, at the earliest opportunity, the continued handling of the incidents falling within Palestinian responsibility to the Palestinian Police.

(d) Overpasses will be constructed on intersections between the internal roads and the main north-south road.

(e) These arrangements will be reviewed by the JSCCC after one year from the date of completion of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip.

3. Zoning questions will be dealt with in Taba.

Other issues

The early empowerment agreement will be negotiated in Taba, after the completion of the Gaza-Jericho Agreement. The Interim Agreement, including modalities for elections and redeployment of forces in the West Bank, will be negotiated in Washington, D.C.

Agreement draws mixed reaction

(Continued from page 1)

many issues remained to be negotiated. They said negotiations with the Israeli delegation were a very difficult battle.

"In practice, we were negotiating with three Israeli delegations — the army who were the hardliners, (Foreign Minister Shimon) Peres the moderate, and (Prime Minister Yitzhak) Rabin, who was less hardline than his army generals," a PLO negotiator said.

The PLO leadership was concerned that the delay in the implementation of the Sept. 13 accord was eroding support for it among Palestinians and it would only have drawn more divisions and bloodshed in the occupied territories.

Initializing the agreement, they argued, would give internal momentum for the negotiations on implementation of the Oslo accord.

Some Palestinians argued that the PLO leadership had conceded a lot to Israel in order to sign the agreement.

Executive Committee member Suliman Naijib, however, considered the Cairo agreement "dangerous" saying it included many loopholes and PLO implementation what it signed.

"It seems that the need to sign the agreement after the series of unsuccessful attempts since September evidently led to a failure to include the necessary guarantees for a scheduled implementation," Mr. Amr said.

He said the PLO leadership should start working on securing such guarantees in order to ensure better conditions during the interim and final periods.

Some senior members of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), who, for months, have been preparing to enter Gaza and Jericho and to control security there, disapproved the Cairo agreement and felt great disappointment.

"We are very worried about the possibility that Israel might choose to accept only its own reading of the Cairo agreement ... we are concerned over some articles which indicate the continuation of occupation instead of its gradual removal as stated in U.N. Security Council Resolution 242," Mr. Naijib said.

But chief Palestinian negotiator Faisal Husseini, who took part in the negotiations, defended the agreement saying that both the Oslo and Cairo agreements were only a step that would ultimately

Passages

1. General

a. While Israel remains responsible during the interim period for external security, including along the Egyptian border and the Jordanian line, border crossing shall take place according to the arrangements included in this Article. These arrangements aim at creating a mechanism that facilitates the entry and exit of people and goods, reflecting the new reality created by the Israeli-Palestinian Declaration of Principles, while providing full security for both sides.

b. The arrangements included in this Article shall apply to the following border crossings:

(1) the Allenby Bridge crossing; and
 (2) the Rafah crossing.

c. The same arrangements will be applied by the parties, with the necessary adjustments, to agree seaports, airports or other international crossings, such as the Abdullah and Damya bridges.

d. The two sides are determined to do their utmost to maintain the dignity of persons passing through the border crossings. To this end, the mechanism created will rely heavily on brief and modern procedures.

e. In each border crossing there will be one terminal, consisting of two wings. The first wing will serve Palestinian residents of the Gaza Strip and West Bank and visitors to these areas (hereinafter "the Palestinian Wing"). The second wing will serve Israelis and others (hereinafter "the Israeli Wing"). There will be a closed Israeli checking area and a closed Palestinian checking area, as set out below.

f. Special arrangements will apply to V.I.P.s crossing through the Palestinian Wing. The liaison bureau to be established pursuant to paragraph 5 below (hereinafter "the Liaison Bureau") will define the scope and the nature of these special arrangements.

2. Control and Management of the Passages

a. For the purpose of this Article, "passage" is defined to mean the area from the crossing barrier at the Egyptian border or the Allenby Bridge, passing through and including the terminal and:

(1) with regard to the Allenby Bridge crossing, from the terminal up to the Jericho Area; and

(2) with regard to the Rafah crossing, from the terminal up to the outer limit of the Israeli military location along the Egyptian border.

b. (1) Israel will have the responsibility for security throughout the passage, including for the terminal.

(2) An Israeli director-general will have the responsibility for the management and security of the terminal.

(3) The director-general will have two deputies who will report to him:

(a) an Israeli deputy who will be the manager of the Israeli Wing. Israel will have exclusive responsibility for the management of the Israeli Wing, and

(b) a Palestinian deputy, appointed by the Palestinian Authority, who will be the manager of the Palestinian Wing.

(4) Each deputy will have an assistant for security and an assistant for administration. The assignments of the Palestinian deputies for security and administration will be agreed upon by the two sides in Taba.

(5) There will be maximum coordination between the two sides. Both sides will maintain cooperation and coordination on matters of mutual concern.

(6) The director-general will continue to use Palestinian contractors to provide bus services and other administrative and logistical services.

(7) Palestinian policemen present at the terminal will be armed with handguns. Their deployment will be decided upon in Taba. Other Palestinian officials present at the terminal will be unarmed.

(8) The details of management and security and Liaison Bureau issues will be dealt with in Taba.

(9) The two sides will work together in Taba in order to seek ways for additional arrangements in the Rafah terminal.

(10) Both Parties will review these procedures in a year time.

c. Except for the arrangements included in this Article, the

The Cairo Agreement

February 9, 1994

Final Version

Article

Passages

1. General

current procedures and arrangements applicable outside the terminal shall continue to apply throughout the passage.

d. (1) Once incoming passengers have crossed the terminal, they will proceed to the Jericho Area or the Gaza Strip, as appropriate, without any interference from Israeli authorities

(safe passage).

(2) Outgoing passengers may proceed to the terminal without any interference from Israeli authorities after joint verification that such passengers hold the necessary documentation for exiting the area to Jordan or Egypt, as set out in this Agreement.

3. Arrangements for Entry from Egypt and Jordan Through the Palestinian Wing

a. At the entrance to the Palestinian Wing there will be a Palestinian policeman and a raised Palestinian flag.

b. Before entering the Palestinian Wing, passengers will identify their personal luggage and it will be placed on a conveyor belt. Each side will be able to inspect such luggage inside its own checking area, using its own personnel and, if necessary, may open the luggage for inspection in the presence of the owner and a Palestinian policeman.

c. Persons entering the Palestinian Wing will pass through a magnetic gate. An Israeli policeman and a Palestinian policeman will be posted on each side of this gate. In the event of suspicion, each side will be entitled to require a physical inspection to be conducted in inspection booths to be located adjacent to the gate. Passengers will be inspected by a Palestinian policeman in the presence of an Israeli policeman. Accompanying personal belongings may also be inspected at this point.

d. Having completed the above phase, persons entering the Palestinian Wing will pass through one of three lanes for the purpose of identification and document control, as follows:

(1) The first lane will be used by Palestinian residents of the Gaza Strip and Jericho Area. These passengers will pass via a Palestinian counter, where their documents and identity will be checked. Their documents will be checked by an Israeli officer who will also check their identity indirectly in an invisible manner.

(2) The second lane will serve other Palestinian residents of the West Bank. These passengers will first pass via a Palestinian counter, where their documents and identity will be checked. Then they will continue via an Israeli counter, where their documents and identity will be checked. The two counters will be separated by tinted glass and a revolving door.

(3) The third lane will serve visitors to the Gaza Strip and West Bank. An identical procedure as in paragraph 3, d(2) above will apply to such visitors, except that they will first pass via the Israeli counter, and then continue via the Palestinian counter.

e. In the event of suspicion regarding a passenger in any of the three lanes described in paragraph d. above, each side may question such passenger in its closed checking area. Suspicion justifying questioning in the closed checking area may be one of the following:

(1) the passenger was involved, directly or indirectly, in criminal or planned criminal activity, in terrorist or planned terrorist activity and is not a beneficiary of the amnesty provisions of this Agreement.

(2) the passenger conceals arms, explosives or related equipment;

(3) the passenger holds forged or non-valid documentation or the details included in the documentation are inconsistent with those included in the population registry (in case of a resident) or in the data base (in case of a visitor), except that questions relating to such inconsistency will initially be raised at the counter and the passenger will be questioned in the closed checking area only if the suspicion has not been removed; or

(4) the passenger acts in an obviously suspicious behaviour during the passage via the terminal.

f. If, at the conclusion of this questioning, the suspicion has not been removed, such passenger may be apprehended, after the other side has been notified. In case of a Palestinian suspect being apprehended by the Israeli side, a Palestinian policeman will be asked to meet with the suspect. Following notification to the Liaison Bureau, any further treatment of the apprehended person will be in accordance with Annex III (Protocol Concerning Legal Arrangements in Criminal Matters).

g. In the Palestinian Wing, each side will have the authority to deny the entry of persons who are not residents of the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

For the purpose of this Agreement, "residents of the Gaza Strip

and West Bank" shall mean persons who, on the date of entry into force of this Agreement, are registered as residents of these areas in the population registry maintained by the military government of the Gaza Strip and West Bank, as well as persons who have subsequently obtained permanent residency in these areas with the approval of Israel, as set out in this Agreement.

g. Following the above procedure, the passengers will collect their luggage and proceed to the customs area. (The procedures will be agreed upon in Paris.)

h. The Palestinian side will provide passengers whose entry is approved with an entry permit stamped by the Palestinian side and attached to their documents.

At the conclusion of the direct and indirect checking of the documents and identity of passengers passing via the first lane and stamping their entry permits, the Palestinian office will provide the passenger with a white card issued by the Israeli officer. A Palestinian official posted at the exit of the Palestinian office will verify that the passenger holds such a white card and will collect the cards with indirect and invisible Israeli checking.

For passengers going through the second and third lanes, the Israeli officer will provide the passengers with a blue card, after checking their documents and identity, and verifying their entry permits. An Israeli and a Palestinian official posted at the exit at the Palestinian Wing will verify and collect the cards. White and blue cards collected will be checked by Israeli and Palestinian officials.

In cases where either side denies the entry of a non-resident passenger, that passenger will be escorted out of the terminal and sent back to Jordan or Egypt, as appropriate, after notifying the other side.

4. Arrangements for Exit to Egypt and Jordan Through The Palestinian Wing

Passengers exiting to Egypt or Jordan through the Palestinian Wing will enter the terminal without their luggage. Thereafter, the same procedures described in paragraph 3 above will apply to them, except that the order of passing via the Israeli and Palestinian counters will be reversed.

5. Liaison Bureau

a. There will be a liaison bureau at each crossing point in order to deal with matters arising regarding passengers passing through the Palestinian Wing, issues requiring coordination, and differences regarding the implementation of these arrangements. Without derogating from Israel's responsibility for security, the bureau will also deal with incidents.

b. This bureau will be comprised of an equal number of representatives from each side and will be located at a specified location inside each terminal.

c. This bureau will be subordinate to the CAC and to the relevant RCCO.

6. Miscellaneous

a. Special arrangements will be agreed upon by the two sides regarding the passage of goods, buses, trucks and privately-owned vehicles. Pending this agreement, the current arrangements will continue to apply.

b. Israel will attempt to complete the structural alterations on the Rafah and Allenby Bridge terminals not later than the date of the completion of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip and Jericho Area.

If these structural alterations are not completed by that time, the arrangements described in this Article shall apply, except for those arrangements that cannot be implemented without the structural alterations.

c. In order to cross through the crossing points in and out of the Gaza Strip and Jericho Area, residents of these areas will use documents as detailed in the (Annex developed by the civilian committee). Pending the entry into force of the Interim Agreement, other West Bank residents will continue to use the existing documents issued by the military government and its Civil Administration.

d. Visitors to the Gaza Strip and Jericho Area will be permitted to remain in these areas for a period of up to three months granted by the Palestinian Authority and approved by Israel. The Palestinian Authority may extend this three-month period for an additional period of up to three months and will inform Israel about the extension. Any further extensions require the approval of Israel. The Palestinian request for a four-month period and an additional four months will be negotiated in Taba in the immediate future.

e. The Palestinian Authority will ensure that visitors referred to in paragraph d. above will not overstay the duration of their entry permit and authorized extensions.

February 14th

St. Valentine

at

Burjara

RESTAURANT

HOTEL
INTER-CONTINENTAL
JORDAN

Gifts by:



Four Course Dinner ...

Indian & Western
Cuisine ...

Surprises !!!

Price: JD 13.200 per person inclusive.
For reservations or further information, please call:

641361, ext. 2222 - 2403

REUTERS

IS LOOKING FOR

A QUALIFIED MALE ACCOUNTANT

Candidates should have:

★ A university degree in accountancy

★ A good experience in accounting

★ Advanced experience in Lotus and Excel

★ Excellent command of English

CVs should be sealed and sent before February 19, 1994 to:

Arab Gulf countries need foreign help for oil expansion

ABU DHABI (AFP) — Arab Gulf states will have to seek loans or foreign partners to boost their oil production capacity because of a cash shortage. Experts have said.

Their coffers have emptied because of weak crude prices and growing defence spending.

"They six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states are expected to provide most of the capacity increase of around 10 million barrels per day (b/d) in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) by the year 2000 since their oil reserves account for more than 40 per cent of the world's proven reserves.

Independent estimates have put the cost of such projects at nearly \$130 billion, including around \$52 billion for maintaining the current output capacity. GCC states alone expect to spend more than \$40 billion on expansions by the mid-1990s, experts said.

GCC states are now cornered, said Yusuf Khalifa, an economics professor at the United Arab Emirates (UAE) University.

"Oil prices are expected to

remain weak and the Gulf war has created a new situation, where GCC countries have to largely boost military spending at a time when other expenditure, like salaries, is growing. This shows they could be forced to seek loans or bring back foreign partners," he told AFP.

GCC states had foreign partners in their energy sector before most of them nationalised the industry nearly 20 years ago. Only the UAE still has foreign partners, who are allowed to hold a maximum 40 per cent shareholding.

But Kuwait has said it is considering allowing back Western companies and experts believe Saudi Arabia, which controls more than a quarter of the world's oil, will follow suit since it will bear the brunt of the investments.

Both countries are suffering from financial problems due to low oil prices, growing defence expenditure and large contributions to the Gulf war.

According to an independent study by the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), Kuwait's

overseas funds have plummeted to \$38 billion from around \$100 billion and the Saudi assets to \$40 billion from more than \$100 billion.

The Gulf war has also turned them into debtors for the first time as they sought funds to shore up a large budget deficit.

A report by the Bahrain-based Arab Financial Services showed Kuwait's debt stood at \$9.8 billion at the end of 1992 and Saudi Arabia's debt at \$17 billion.

GCC states have sharply raised military spending to bolster their armies following the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Such spending has been projected at between \$10 billion and \$70 billion during the 1990s.

"It reports that GCC states plan to spend around \$70 billion on armaments, then what they have of assets are not enough to face the investments needed for energy expansions," OAPEC said in a recent study. "In this case, they will have no choice but to invite world companies to participate in oil development projects almost 20 years after

most of them nationalised their oil industry."

A study presented to a seminar in the UAE last week said foreign firms were chalking out a long-term plan for participating in the Gulf oil sector while banks were preparing to extend \$80 billion in loans.

The study by UAE economist Mohammad Mulla said Western countries appeared to be putting pressure on oil prices to keep them weak and force Gulf states to seek their help. It cited a 13 per cent increase in crude production by Britain and Norway.

Oil prices have remained nearly \$7 below OPEC's target of \$21 due to oversupply and world recession. They averaged \$16.33 in 1993 compared with \$18.44 in 1992 and as high as \$30 in 1981.

Experts believe investment in the Gulf oil industry remains profitable even if oil prices go below \$10 given the low production cost in the region of between \$1 to \$3. Apart from financing, foreigners could also supply technology and help market Gulf oil, the experts said.

"Stability is the absence of surprises... and confidence can

Confidence crisis unsettles Turkish markets

ANKARA (R) — Turkish government efforts to stabilise volatile markets are hampered by a lack of confidence in its policies following frequent backtracking, bankers say.

Government moves to halt a run on the lira will be put to the test next week as trillions of lire pour into markets amid talks on a second devaluation within weeks, they predict.

"We are going through a crisis of confidence. It has forced the market to think only of today," Kemal Gurur, assistant general manager of private Estanb, told Reuters.

The government has reversed its policy of artificially keeping borrowing rates low to control the dollar and announced much of a tax bill passed last year with extreme difficulty.

Former central bank chief Rusdu Saracoglu, who resigned in August over a policy dispute with Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, ended a seven-month silence Thursday to warn the government against the lack of confidence and instability in the market.

Before his resignation, Mr. Saracoglu had long resisted the treasury's borrowing policy, designed by Ms. Ciller.

"Stability is the absence of surprises... and confidence can

only be built in a stable climate," he told a conference.

He accused the treasury of "killing the domestic borrowing market" by cancelling weekly treasury bill auctions in the past three months to lower interest rates and lengthen the average borrowing maturity.

The stock exchange is experiencing a free-fall since mid-January when the treasury and central bank lost their grip on financial markets and excess money rushed into foreign currencies.

The government devalued the lira by 12 per cent and raised interest rates to calm the markets, but the tension continues.

Demand for foreign currencies, a safe haven for investors against uncertainty, is expected to rise next week. Some bankers say a rush into the dollar may force another devaluation.

"The government missed a chance. The last devaluation should have been at a higher rate... a second devaluation is necessary to settle down markets," Atalay Sahinoglu, chairman of Istanbul's Chamber of Commerce, told a meeting Thursday night.

"If the devaluation is inevitable, it must be done before

the excess money floods in," a banker said.

But some economists say devaluing the lira alone without any other measure will probably fail to settle markets and will simply aggravate the lack of confidence.

"It must be part of a stabilisation package," a senior state bank official said.

"Devaluation will not bring any benefit to Turkey even to exporters," said Kubilay Cinemre, treasurer at Finansbank.

The cash-strapped treasury will pay salaries of over 500,000 state employees total.

ing about 17 trillion lira on Feb. 15. The next day, 2.3 trillion lira of fresh cash will flow into the markets through a treasury domestic debt repayment.

The treasury has announced three public offers and three T-bill sales to drain next week's cash flood, seen by economists as a disaster waiting to happen.

"It must borrow short-term and at higher rates. If offers are not attractive, I can commit myself to a longer term deal as we can't, tomorrow," one private bank treasurer said.

Russian fuel payment crisis threatens supplies

MOSCOW (R) — Russia's fuel industry could grind to a halt soon unless consumers fork out cash to pay for supplies, the fuel and energy minister has said.

"The sum of non-payments has taken on such proportions that in the near future... it could completely paralyse the economic activity of energy sector enterprises," the ministry's Infotek Information Service said.

In the first official indication that even export markets could be hit by the depending financial crisis, it said supplies could be disrupted to "both non-payers and prompt payers."

Fuel producers, whose workers are threatening to strike over unpaid salaries, are owed about 11.6 trillion rubles (\$7.4 billion) by customers in Russia and other former Soviet republics.

Some enterprises have been forced to reduce output, abandon investment projects or put workers on unpaid leave.

The problems were reflected

in January production figures. Crude oil and gas condensate output fell to 27.3 million tonnes (6.5 million barrels per day), down 10.1 per cent from January 1993.

Western Siberian oil workers are growing impatient as the government appears at a loss over how to tackle the non-payments crisis afflicting the entire economy. Total non-payments are about 20 trillion rubles (\$13 billion).

The second biggest oil producer, Yuganskneftegaz, is one of the worst hit, with debts of more than 400 billion rubles (\$250 million). Its workers are demanding urgent government action.

ITAR-TASS news agency said they appealed to Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin to convene a nationwide meeting of oil and gas industry leaders and trade union representatives.

Yuganskneftegaz general director Sergei Muravienko said his workers had not been paid for three months.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY FEBRUARY 12, 1994

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Studying your principles and precepts today could lead to a more fulfilled existence and remove some of the growing stress in your life. Meditate on philosophical matters and gain a clearer perspective.

ARIES: (March 21 to April 19) It is important that you exercise the greatest care in doing favours for partners, whether in business or personal life, be it concerning monetary or creative affairs.

TAURUS: (April 20 to May 20) A bad day for gambling on anything or taking chances. Any civic or public affairs need to be handled very carefully, too, so that you do not risk higher-ups.

GEMINI: (May 21 to June 21) Get tasks done quickly during the morning and then be kind to those who are helping you. However, don't use an air of bravado.

MOON CHILDREN: (June 22 to July 21) You are now able to make better plans for recreation during week-ends or any spare time that you have and get hobbies perfected.

LEO: (July 22 to August 21) Look for the data that will assist to get along better with associates and friends in the future. Do shopping after you have studied your paper well for bargains and ideas.

VIRGO: (August 22 to September 22) Don't neglect to buy

staples need this day and be sure you drop in on relatives who love you. Be gentle with all-not critical.

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Surroundings or real estate you own require some attention and repair that you would be wise to handle yourself. Be very kind with loved one tonight, but not extravagant.

SCORPIO: (October 23 to November 21) Getting health and appearance improved is of prime importance to you today, so spare no time or expenses in doing so. Then go after your most cherished desires.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 to December 21) Be on your guard tonight that you don't get into trouble with one who has power over your affairs and well-being.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 to January 21) Be alert to credit affairs as well as civic duties during the daytime. It is important that you prove you are a good citizen now.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) Much activity is fine now, meeting interesting people, getting close to nature, partaking in sports, etc. Stick to what is proven worth in the evening.

THE Daily Crossword

by Norma Steinberg

ACROSS:

1. French state

5. Workament

8. Record

11. Surprisingly

14. A few

15. Clippings

16. Tuna's Tuna's request

17. Old Marley's business

18. Room

19. Standard

20. ...to get her poor dog

21. Travels

22. Travels

23. Spheres

25. Man's pronoun

26. Lag behind

27. Author Fleming

28. Indis

32. The woodcutter's

36. Verge

37. Tundra denizen

38. Torture

39. Good buddy

40. Maroon

41. Candy

45. Pittsburgh

47. Ring

48. Associated

51. Mrs. Polly's ward

54. of Wright

55. One of the Osmonds

56. Shave — haircut

57. Small item

58. Pad notices

59. Order

DOWN:

1. Previously

2. Starts

3. Neutral meeting

4. Shout

43. Chick's name

45. Turns away

47. Resources

48. Flamed railways

49. Lachrymose

50. Take down

51. Small insect

52. Success

53. Feather scarf

55. Remote

© 1994 United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

All rights reserved.

8. Debbie or Dan's

9. Commissions

10. Wind

12. Endangered layer

13. Frightening

14. Disposition

16. Empower

17. Empower

21. Complains

23. June's celebrant, for short

24. Aud — syn

25. Used to own

26. ... Way We

Ruling party joins ANC in registering for S. African polls

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — The governing National Party (NP) increasing concerns that white extremists would use violence to disrupt the all-race vote.

President F.W. de Klerk's party was the fifth to register. The African National Congress, which is expected to sweep the April 26-28 vote, signed up Thursday, making it the first formerly banned opposition group to register.

Smaller parties, including the Liberal Democratic Party that was the official opposition during much of the National Party's four decades in power, have also officially committed themselves to run.

Under South African law, parties have until Saturday to register. But the government said Thursday the deadline could be pushed back, and efforts continued to get conservative blacks and whites to participate in the April vote.

The right-wing Afrikaner Volksfront, which seeks an independent white homeland, said Thursday that it would boycott the vote and work to prevent it from taking place. The Volksfront coalition claims to represent the nation's 3 million Afrikaners — the descendants of early Dutch settlers.

Ferdi Hartzenberg, whose pro-apartheid Conservative

Party is a member of the Volksfront, said whites would rely on peaceful means to resist the vote, but said "a little bit of violence might be necessary for defensive purposes."

Right-wing whites opposed to black majority rule have threatened civil war. They are not considered a major military force, but they could be a serious threat to free, fair and peaceful elections.

A recent series of bombings in rural communities, including some that damaged ANC offices and electricity pylons, have been blamed on white extremists. Violence linked mostly to political feuds among black groups killed more than 3,000 South Africans last year.

Both the government and the ANC have said they want as many factions as possible to participate in the vote. But there seemed little hope Friday the members of the Afrikaner Volksfront would reconsider, or that black conservatives would be persuaded to participate.

Government negotiator Roelf Meyer said Thursday the government remained open to talks, but accused the Freedom Alliance of blocking agreement with new, last-minute demands.

Talks among the government, ANC and the opposition Freedom Alliance deadlocked

this week over the powers of regional governments in a new constitution.

Alliance members, including the Afrikaner Volksfront and conservative black groups such as the Inkatha Freedom Party and Bophuthatswana black homeland, want autonomous regions free of domination by the ANC.

The ANC and the government have rejected setting up any territories on the basis of race.

The Bophuthatswana government, meanwhile, announced its leader Lucas Mangope, held talks Monday with Mr. Mandela and would seek normalise relations with the ANC. No details were available, but the announcement indicated Mr. Mangope might be seeking a deal to drop his opposition to the election.

Analysts believe Mr. Mangope has little popular support in Bophuthatswana, which receives most of its budget from South Africa and could be frozen off if the ANC takes power after the election.

In a separate development, the leader of a black nationalist guerrilla group involved in attacks on whites has been killed in a car accident in Tanzania.

Officials of the militant Pan Africanist Congress

announced Thursday that Sabelo Phama, believed to be in his mid-40s, died after the car he was riding in collided with a truck near Morogoro in central Tanzania Wednesday.

Mr. Phama was commander of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, the military wing of the PAC, which has claimed responsibility for a series of attacks on police and white civilians dating back 14 months.

The PAC wants blacks to rule South Africa and initially opposed negotiations with the white government on ending apartheid. It later joined the talks and plans to contest the nation's first all-race election in April.

Mr. Phama was travelling to Harare, Zimbabwe, in anticipation of returning to South Africa to take part in the election campaign, according to PAC officials.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said the government was going to grant Mr. Phama a temporary amnesty so he could return to South Africa and negotiate an end to PAC violence.

The PAC has agreed to cease hostilities against the government, but some of its leading members protested the move and said attacks would continue.



Two French peacekeepers in Sarajevo, protect a passage against Serb snipers (AFP photo)

France sends carrier, ministers to Bosnia

PARIS (R) — France, one of the driving forces behind NATO's ultimatum to Bosnian Serbs to pull back from Sarajevo, sent an aircraft carrier to former Yugoslavia Friday while two of its top ministers left for the Bosnian capital.

A navy spokesman said the 32,000-tonne carrier Foch, carrying some 20 Super-Etendard fighter-bombers which could be used to strike Serb artillery around Sarajevo, was to sail at 1300 GMT from the Mediterranean port of Toulon.

The 2,600-man naval group, including the missile-firing frigate Suffren and the supply ship La Meuse, could reach the coast of ex-Yugoslavia within 48 hours, the spokesman said. Underscoring Paris' determination to force a withdrawal of heavy weapons from around Sarajevo, Foreign Minister Alain Juppe and Defence Minister Francois Leotard were expected in the Bosnian capital, scene of an outbreak of fighting overnight despite a ceasefire agreement.

In a radio interview from the Croatian capital Zagreb, first leg of a visit to ex-Yugoslavia to press for peace and underline Western resolve, Mr. Juppe

dismissed defiant statements by Bosnian Serb leaders as "oratory gestures."

He said the fresh outbreak of shelling underlined the need for NATO's ultimatum to Bosnian Serbs to pull back their heavy artillery at least 20 kms (12 miles) from Sarajevo within 10 days or face air strikes.

The countdown began at 2400 GMT Thursday.

"That shooting demonstrates why the ultimatum remains more necessary than ever," Mr. Juppe told Europe-1 Radio.

"Once again, one realises ceasefires are just scraps of paper and no tangible results will be obtained unless heavy weapons are withdrawn or placed under the responsibility of the United Nations," Juppe said.

He said Russia's first reaction was not encouraging.

"But I do not believe the Russians have the means to paralyse the U.N. and we will try to convince them that they too must join efforts to bring about peace," he added.

Russia set the stage for a confrontation with the West by calling for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council to discuss how to remove heavy weapons from around Sarajevo. Washington has said there was no need for a new U.N. meeting.

Former head of IRA splinter group slain

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — Gunmen shot and killed the former head of an Irish Republican Army (IRA) splinter group, a man who once claimed he had killed 30 people.

The 40-year-old died as he predicted he would — by assassins' bullets. He survived an assassination attempt on June 12, but was shot in both hands as he tried to protect himself and a bullet struck his skull.

Police Superintendent Patrick O'Boyle said an initial autopsy found two gunmen pumped at least 10 bullets into Mr. McGlinchey after dragging him from a telephone booth. They were driven away by a third man.

Mr. McGlinchey was gunned down in a residential area shortly after he and one of his sons visited a fish and chip shop.

The 40-year-old died as he predicted he would — by assassins' bullets. He survived an assassination attempt on June 12, but was shot in both hands as he tried to protect himself and a bullet struck his skull.

Police Superintendent Patrick O'Boyle said an initial autopsy found two gunmen pumped at least 10 bullets into Mr. McGlinchey after dragging him from a telephone booth. They were driven away by a third man.

Mr. McGlinchey joined the IRA's fight against British rule in Northern Ireland in 1971 and took part in attacks on security forces. He later fell out with the IRA and became leader of the INLA, which was formed in 1972.

On his release from prison last year after serving seven years for firearms offenses, Mr. McGlinchey said he had given up INLA activity.

Groups take Chiapas grievances to OAS

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mexico's government and military are continuing to create a climate of intimidation and to violate the constitution and laws in dealing with the rebellion in Chiapas state, human rights groups charged Thursday at an Organisation of American States (OAS) panel.

Human rights abuses by the army persist, despite a ceasefire declared by President Carlos Salinas De Gortari's central government two weeks after the outbreak of the new year's rebellion in the south border state, according to a document

of grievances submitted to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

"In our view, this conflict is not yet over, it is not a true ceasefire," Marieclaire Acosta, president of the non-government Mexican Commission for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights, told reporters.

"We're afraid of a massive onslaught against the population in violation of human rights," if efforts to resolve the conflict fail, she said.

Petitions covering about 200 alleged human rights violations

are being readied for the commission said Ms. Acosta, who represented her own and human rights centres named for the late Miguel Agustín Pro and the late Fray Francisco De Vitoria.

The petitions cover violent raids of private homes, arbitrary detentions, torture, humiliations, extra-judicial executions and forced disappearances, she said, most of them "perpetrated by members of the Mexican army in coordination with the national attorney general's office and other civil authorities."

Indian poultry fails Kentucky fried chicken test

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian poultry just isn't right for Kentucky Fried Chicken. The U.S.-based fast food chain has been forced to delay its entry into India because it cannot find the right sort of chickens, the Pioneer Daily said. The company, part of the PepsiCo food giant, normally use maize-fed chickens and its food technologists were not satisfied with smaller Indian varieties.

Strikes are often marked by militant attacks on the security forces, but there were no immediate reports of major violence.

Mr. Bhat, the founder of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), was hanged 10 years ago in Delhi's Tihar Jail after being convicted of killing an intelligence official.

He has become a major icon for the many militant groups fighting India, whether like the JKLF they favour a reunited and independent Kashmir or seek union with Pakistan.

Meanwhile, the overwhelming Muslim Kashmir Valley went on strike Friday to mark the 10th anniversary of the hanging of separatist leader Maqbool Bhat.

Police and hospitals have reported more than 15,000 deaths in the rebellion, which has brought long antagonistic relations between India and Pakistan, which rules one-third of the Himalayan region, to a new low.



Controversial Pavarotti concert is a sellout

MANILA (R) — A controversial concert by Italian tenor Luciano Pavarotti in Manila is a sellout despite protests over expensive ticket prices, organisers said Friday. The concert scheduled for March 18

sparked a controversy after its organisers said tickets would go for as high as 25,000 pesos (\$510) apiece for corporate sponsors. The minimum daily wage in the Philippines is just over \$6. Senators criticised the show as ostentatious and one urged President Fidel Ramos to arrest any government official who paid that much to attend the concert.

The future, which organisers said made Pavarotti's camp a little apprehensive, died down after it was explained the high-priced tickets would be sold to corporate sponsors. "I appeal to everyone not to make an issue out of this," said Manila socialite Rose Marie Arenas, who is chairing the organising committee. Producers decided to make the concert a success.

He said the fresh outbreak of shelling underlined the need for NATO's ultimatum to Bosnian Serbs to pull back from Sarajevo, sent an aircraft carrier to former Yugoslavia Friday while two of its top ministers left for the Bosnian capital.

He said the threat was in earnest.

Grand jury calls witnesses in Jackson case

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (AP) — Michael Jackson's iron-fisted vice president for MJJ Productions faced a grand jury's questions in a child molestation investigation that focuses on the entertainer.

He said Russia's first reaction was not encouraging.

"But I do not believe the Russians have the means to paralyse the U.N. and we will try to convince them that they too must join efforts to bring about peace," he added.

Russia set the stage for a confrontation with the West by calling for a meeting of the U.N. Security Council to discuss how to remove heavy weapons from around Sarajevo. Washington has said there was no need for a new U.N. meeting.

Mr. McGlinchey was gunned down in a residential area shortly after he and one of his sons visited a fish and chip shop.

The 40-year-old died as he predicted he would — by assassins' bullets. He survived an assassination attempt on June 12, but was shot in both hands as he tried to protect himself and a bullet struck his skull.

Police Superintendent Patrick O'Boyle said an initial autopsy found two gunmen pumped at least 10 bullets into Mr. McGlinchey after dragging him from a telephone booth. They were driven away by a third man.

On his release from prison last year after serving seven years for firearms offenses, Mr. McGlinchey said he had given up INLA activity.

Mr. McGlinchey joined the IRA's fight against British rule in Northern Ireland in 1971 and took part in attacks on security forces. He later fell out with the IRA and became leader of the INLA, which was formed in 1972.

On his release from prison last year after serving seven years for firearms offenses, Mr. McGlinchey said he had given up INLA activity.

Mr. McGlinchey joined the IRA's fight against British rule in Northern Ireland in 1971 and took part in attacks on security forces. He later fell out with the IRA and became leader of the INLA, which was formed in 1972.

On his release from prison last year after serving seven years for firearms offenses, Mr. McGlinchey said he had given up INLA activity.

Mr. McGlinchey joined the IRA's fight against British rule in Northern Ireland in 1971 and took part in attacks on security forces. He later fell out with the IRA and became leader of the INLA, which was formed in 1972.

On his release from prison last year after serving seven years for firearms offenses, Mr. McGlinchey said he had given up INLA activity.

Mr. McGlinchey joined the IRA's fight against British rule in Northern Ireland in 1971 and took part in attacks on security forces. He later fell out with the IRA and became leader of the INLA, which was formed in 1972.

On his release from prison last year after serving seven years for firearms offenses, Mr. McGlinchey said he had given up INLA activity.

Mr. McGlinchey joined the IRA's fight against British rule in Northern Ireland in 1971 and took part in attacks on security forces. He later fell out with the IRA and became leader of the INLA, which was formed in 1972.

On his release from prison last year after serving seven years for firearms offenses, Mr. McGlinchey said he had given up INLA activity.

Mr. McGlinchey joined the IRA's fight against British rule in Northern Ireland in 1971 and took part in attacks on security forces. He later fell out with the IRA and became leader of the INLA, which was formed in 1972.

On his release from prison last year after serving seven years for firearms offenses, Mr. McGlinchey said he had given up INLA activity.

NEWS IN BRIEF

President Saddam's son-in-law in hospital

AMMAN (AP) — Iraqi Lieutenant-General Hussein Kamel Al Majeed, son-in-law of President Saddam Hussein, has been admitted to a Jordanian military hospital for medical treatment, sources said Friday. Gen. Kamel was admitted to King Hussein Centre in Amman on Thursday, according to a senior Arab diplomat and a hospital physician, both speaking on condition of anonymity. "He is in a good condition," said the physician, without elaborating. The Iraqi embassy declined comment. In his early 40s and married to the Iraqi president's eldest daughter Rasha, Gen. Kamel is a highly influential member of the Iraqi leadership. During much of the 1980-88 Iran-Iraq war, Gen. Kamel was minister for industry and military industrialisation and oversaw the development, much of it secret, of Iraq's burgeoning arms industry. After a short-lived stint as defence minister after the 1991 Gulf war, Gen. Kamel was appointed in May 1992 to head a commission established to supervise the conversion of military industries to civilian use under the terms of the Gulf war ceasefire. The King Hussein Medical Centre, with some of the best medical facilities in the country, is restricted to the Jordanian military. However, several Arab officials and citizens have been treated there in recent years.

8 Pakistanis released from Iraq

ISLAMABAD (AP) — Eight Pakistanis jailed in Iraq flew home as free men Friday, completing a successful mercy mission by Asif Ali Zardari, husband of Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. Mr. Zardari took 11 tonnes of medicine to Iraq on Wednesday and met with high-ranking officials in Baghdad to secure the release of the Pakistanis, some of whom had been held for more than a year. Ms. Bhutto met her husband and the eight men when they arrived in Pakistan on Friday night at an air force base in Islamabad. "It is a happy occasion to have succeeded in the release of co-Pakistanis," she told an impromptu news conference. The eight Pakistanis included two military officers who allegedly strayed into Iraq while on a mine-clearing operation in northern Kuwait in March 1993. A third Pakistani was working with a Kuwaiti construction firm when he was picked up along the Iraq-Kuwait border in August 1992. The other five Pakistanis were illegally in Iraq, where they were seeking work, officials said. Mr. Zardari said the Iraqis had specifically requested the medicine, and the Pakistanis received permission from the United Nations to deliver the aid. Mr. Zardari did not meet Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, but he said he passed on a message to the president from Ms. Bhutto via other Iraqi officials.

Yeltsin waited by phone for Clinton

MOSCOW (R) — President Boris Yeltsin waited an hour and a half for U.S. leader Bill Clinton to get through to him by telephone on Thursday and then gave up, a Kremlin aide said on Friday. He waited "for as long as the rules of decency require," aide Viktor Ilyushin told Interfax news agency to explain the mystery of why the American president could not hook up with the Kremlin leader. Mr. Clinton said on Thursday he had been trying to reach Mr. Yeltsin since Wednesday to discuss NATO's decision to set a deadline for Bosnian Serbs to withdraw heavy guns from around Sarajevo or face air strikes. The decision angered Russia, which has strong historic links with Serbia and the Serbs. Mr. Clinton's failure to get through led to speculation that the Kremlin leader was snubbing him. Mr. Ilyushin implied that this was not so, though he offered no technical explanation of why the phone call had not come through. "This is the first time such a thing has happened in our experience," he said.

Fire damages Smolensk nuclear plant

MOSCOW (AP) — A fire at a Chernobyl-type nuclear power plant in the Russian city of Smolensk briefly cut electricity to the neighboring country of Belarus, but no one was injured and no radiation was released, officials said Friday. The fire Thursday night in a transformer outside the reactor complex did not force the plant to shut down. It was extinguished within 30 minutes, said Grigory Kurov, spokesman for the Ministry of Atomic Energy. Belarus has other sources of power and did not suffer widespread blackouts or other problems from the fire 325 kilometers west of Moscow. The Smolensk plant, which went into operation in the 1980s, has three RBMK reactors, the same kind that exploded and burned at Ukraine's Chernobyl plant in 1986, the worst nuclear power accident in history.

German soccer manager double agent

BONN (R) — The manager of German soccer league champions Werder Bremen admitted in a newspaper on Friday he had been a double agent for West Germany and the Soviet KGB. Willi Lemke, regarded as Germany's top manager for taking Bremen out of the red and making it one of the league's richest clubs, said he became a spy of a "yearning for adventure, vanity, curiosity and duty to my country." Mr. Lemke's spying career began at the age of 24, when as a young left-leaning student in 1970 he was wined and dined by the Soviet vice-consul in pre-unification East Germany. Mr. Lemke was asked to work for the KGB. But he immediately informed the office for the protection of the constitution (BfV) — West Germany's domestic intelligence agency — and was told to find out what the Russians wanted. "It was cold war. It was exciting," Mr. Lemke told Bild. Asked why the Soviets were interested in him, he replied: "I stood pretty far to the left of the student movement in those days, a peace activist, against nuclear weapons." Mr. Lemke, now 47 and manager of Werder Bremen since 1981, was active in the centre-left Social Democratic Party (SPD). The KGB asked him about SPD leaders and wanted their telephone numbers. He said he gave the 300 marks (\$170) he was paid whenever he met his Soviet spymaster to the BfV — but received 800 marks (\$400) a month from them in return until he broke off contact with the KGB in 1975 on entering politics with the SPD. "I never had the impression I was hurting anybody," he said.

Children with guns in Gaza is winner

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Canadian photographer Larry Towell's picture of Gaza Strip children holding pistols was Friday named the world press photo of the year for 1993. The black and white photo, titled "children of the Gaza Strip," was taken in May for Magnum Photos. The winning photo is part of a picture story on Gaza and East Jerusalem which also scooped first prize in the general news stories category. This year's 15 winning images were chosen from 22,775 photos by 2,429 photographers from 93 countries. The spot news photo winner taken by Swapna Parekh of India is titled "Earthquake in Latur." The colour photo taken for the Black Star agency shows women wailing in grief in the aftermath of the disaster. An honourable mention was given to Paul Watson of the Toronto Star for his colour photo "U.S. soldier Slain, Mogadishu," which was distributed worldwide by the Associated Press. "Spot news story category was won by the colour photo "Moscow uprising, October," taken by Black Star photographer Christopher Morris of the United States for Time magazine.

Bosnian refugees arrive in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Thirty-eight refugees rescued from war-torn Sarajevo arrived in Israel Friday, including a Muslim family given Israeli citizenship for sheltering Jews during World War II. Greeting them at Ben Gurion international airport, Immigrant Absorption Minister Yair Tsaban said the Bosnian bloodshed was "a direct warning of what could happen in our area if you don't have peace." Mr. Tsaban also accused world nations of "standing by paralysed, not knowing what to do to stop the bloodshed," in Bosnia. The refugees were bussed out of Sarajevo by the joint Distribution Committee, a Jewish charity group, the day of the Feb. 5 shelling attack that killed 68 people in a marketplace.

Mubarak murder attempt reported

CAIRO (AP) — Security authorities foiled an extremist plot to assassinate President Hosni Mubarak by setting off explosives last November, an opposition Egyptian newspaper disclosed Friday.

Al Shaab, newspaper of the Islamic-oriented Labour Party, said nine suspects are being tried in secret by a military court for the attempt including two who are being tried in absentia.

They are accused of installing explosives at Sidi Barrani, a military airport in northwestern Egypt, shortly before Mr. Mubarak was to arrive. He stopped there en route to a Nov. 4 meeting with Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi at Solum on the nearby Libyan border.

According to sources, military intelligence officers discovered the plot. One source said the charge sheet does not mention Mr. Mubarak by name but calls the "an assassination attempt against an important figure visiting Sidi Barrani."

Government officials do not disclose assassination plots against Mr. Mubarak to avoid the appearance of undue extrémist influence.

Military sources told the Associated Press the suspects are eight army conscripts and a junior officer. One said the government has heightened its supervision of army ranks by intelligence services to prevent extrémist infiltration.

An earlier plot against Mr. Mubarak reported by opposition newspapers also involved army conscripts. An army lieutenant and a sergeant were among five extremists executed for killing Mr. Mubarak's predecessor, Anwar Sadat, in 1981.

Over the past two years, more than 300 people have died in attacks by radicals out to bring down the secular government and in violent exchanges between them and police.

Al Shaab reported that police inadvertently killed one of the two fugitive defendants in a Feb. 1 raid on an extremist hideout at the poor Cairo suburb of Al Zawyia Al Hamra. Six other men were slain in the same incident.

Military sources and Al Shaab said the first trial session of the seven jailed defendants was Jan. 20, with another session scheduled next week. Because of a government news blackout on the case, it became public only with Al Shaab's report.

The source who disclosed increased government scrutiny over the military said regular checks are now carried out to ensure that arms are not smuggled from military camps to extremists, prompted by unconfirmed reports that this has taken place.

At the time, Mr. De Klerk said his government never cooperated with other countries on its nuclear weapons programme. Israel will neither confirm nor deny it possesses nuclear weapons.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of a supreme court ban on publication, and a book called "critical Mass" on proliferation of nuclear weapons in developing countries.

Asked to comment on the report, Israeli Ambassador Alon Liel told Reuters: "Israel in the past has denied technical cooperation in the realm of nuclear armaments several times."

Mr. De Klerk said in March 1993 that South Africa's nuclear arsenal consisted of six bombs, but they were destroyed in 1990.

The newspaper said it had based its report on transcripts of a trial of a South African air force brigadier in 1989 which was the object of